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EXTEND CULTIVATION OF KOK-SAGYZ IN HUNGARY; CREATE COUNCIL OF PRODUCERS' COOPERATIVES

GET SEEDS FROM USSR -- Budapest, Nepszava, 3 Feb 52

Under the direction of the newly established Enterprise for the Cultivation of Rubber Plants, large-scale growing of the latex-yielding kok-sagyz has been begun.

Kok-sagyz seeds were supplied by the Soviet Union. From the qualitative viewpoint, the same latex is obtained from the kok-sagyz as from the tropical rubber tree, that is, natural latex, not a substitute or synthetic substance.

The kok-sagyz grown in the Soviet Union has 2 percent latex content. The Soviet experiments proved that more latex can be obtained from the roots if they are not gathered prematurely. For example, in the Mikhnevo Experimental Institute the yield per hectare of roots gathered on 10 September was 25.9 quintals and the latex content 38.4 kilograms. The yield per hectare of roots gathered on 25 October was 40.3 quintals and the latex content 88 kilograms.

Experiments conducted in Hungary were also satisfactory. Kok-sagyz planted in the spring on the Kistolgyfa state farm produced 8.5 kilograms of seed per cadastral yoke, while the weight of the roots obtained was 18 quintals. Price paid to the producers was 600 forints for one kilogram of kok-sagyz seeds and 500 forints per quintal for the roots. Thus, one cadastral yoke of the Kistolgyfa state farm yielded 14,100 forints' worth of kok-sagyz crop. It is estimated that the next crop will result in an average of 8-10 quintals of roots and 5 kilograms of seed. However, this yield can be increased substantially. The Iregszemese experimental station produced 32 quintals of root and 22 kilograms of seed per cadastral yoke.

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At the "Proletariy" Kolkhoz in Cherkasov, the average kok-sagyz root yield per hectare was 57 quintals on 35 hectares in 1949.

Cultivation of kok-sagyz has great possibilities in Hungary. One must remember that in the beginning sugar content of the sugar beet was only 2 percent, while today it is 17 percent. Experience has already proved that growing of kok-sagyz is profitable in Hungary. At present, 258 cadastral yokes are used for the growing of kok-sagyz. /Kenaf, a hemplike fibrous industrial plant, was introduced in Hungary approximately 2 years ago, at the same time as kok-sagyz. No mention of kenaf has appeared in the press since its introduction./

ISTVAN DOBI HEADS NEW COUNCIL -- Budapest, Szabad Nep, 24 Dec 51

The Council of Ministers has issued a resolution on the creation of the Council of Producers' Cooperatives.

The new organization has the following duties:

It enforces the by-laws of the producers' cooperatives; assists them in economic and organizational matters with emphasis on modern methods; supervises their budget requirements and fulfillment of their obligations to the state; supervises contracts between the producers' cooperatives, machine stations, and other state enterprises; supervises the work unit evaluation system and ensures the appropriate remuneration, both in money and in kind, of the members of the producers' cooperatives; supervises the expenditure of reserves and social funds in accordance with the plans; and examines the suggestions and complaints of the members and takes the necessary action.

Upon discovering any irregularities, the Council of Producers' Cooperatives shall contact the ministries, the local councils, and other administrative organs. The council is empowered to initiate action against producers' cooperatives that commit infractions of the regulations.

Istvan Dobi, President of the Council of Ministers was appointed President of the Council of Producers' Cooperatives and Janos Matolcsi its secretary. The organization has 71 members.

LISTS ADVANTAGES OF PRODUCTION CONTRACTS -- Budapest, Kis Ujsag, 27 Jan 52

The final date for the conclusion of agricultural production contracts is 31 January 1952. Advantages of the contract are manifold. The contracting farmers receive seeds, artificial fertilizer, insecticide, and loans without interest. In addition, the land under contract is exempted from the crop delivery obligations.

Another advantage is that the contracted crop is insured. Farmers who conclude production contracts are entitled to higher prices, and prompt acceptance of their crop is guaranteed.

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